Statistics of Stars in a Zone of 5° from +65° to +70° Decl. counted on Photographs for the Astrographic Chart and Catalogue at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

(Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.)

An important use to which the long-exposure photographs for the astrographic chart can be immediately put is that of star gauging. In combination with counts of the number of stars shown with shorter exposures, these photographs give down to their limit information of a very interesting and complete character as to the distribution of the stars.

The following paper gives the results of these counts for the

zone of  $5^{\circ}$  in width between  $+65^{\circ}$  and  $+70^{\circ}$  Decl.

The photographs were taken with the astrographic equatorial of 33 centimetres (or 13-inch) aperture and 3<sup>m</sup>·43 (or 11-foot 3-inch) focus, and were usually obtained when the field photographed was within one hour of the meridian at upper culmination, and never more than one hour and a half from it. The most sensitive plates available were used—generally Ilford Special Rapid or Barnet Rocket plates. The chart plates have an exposure of 40<sup>m</sup>, the catalogue plates three exposures of 6<sup>m</sup>, 3<sup>m</sup>, and 20<sup>s</sup> respectively. Plates on any night are not considered satisfactory, and are rejected unless images of 9<sup>m</sup>·0 stars appear with the exposure of 20<sup>s</sup> on the catalogue plate.

In the counting of the chart plates with 40<sup>m</sup> exposure the same plan is followed as in the measurement of the catalogue plates with the duplex micrometer; that is, the same field of the sky (usually of one square degree) is simultaneously examined on two plates. For example, the count of stars in the part of the sky lying between 65° and 66° of declination and between oh om and oh 9<sup>m</sup> of right ascension is made at the same time for the two plates whose centres are R.A. oh 9<sup>m</sup> Decl. 65°, and R.A. oh om Decl. 66°. The number of stars seen on both plates is counted, as well as the additional stars seen (with certainty) on one plate only. The counts are all made in duplicate (by two

observers independently).

The counts of the stars shown on the catalogue plates are taken from the printed, but as yet unpublished, volume of the measures for the Greenwich Astrographic Catalogue Decl.  $+64^{\circ}$  to  $+72^{\circ}$ . In this volume the stars which are shown with an exposure of  $20^{\circ}$  are indicated, as well as those stars which are shown with exposures of  $3^{\rm m}$  and  $6^{\rm m}$ . In the following table no discrimination has been made between the  $6^{\rm m}$  and  $3^{\rm m}$  exposures, but it is necessary to state that images of stars with  $6^{\rm m}$  exposure (which were not shown with  $3^{\rm m}$ ) have not been measured unless

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the star was shown on both plates. The possible combinations are :—

- (i.) 6<sup>m</sup> and 3<sup>m</sup> images shown on both plates.
- (ii.) 6<sup>m</sup> and 3<sup>m</sup> images shown on one plate, but only 6<sup>m</sup> image on the other.
- (iii.) 6<sup>m</sup> and 3<sup>m</sup> images on one plate, but the star not shown on the other.
- (iv.) 6<sup>m</sup> image, but not 3<sup>m</sup> image shown on both plates.
- (v.) 6<sup>m</sup> image shown on one plate but not on the other.

In the fifth of these cases the image has not been measured, and consequently these cases are not included in the counts.

The following table gives the number of stars for areas of one degree in declination and  $45^{\rm m}$  in right ascension, these numbers being usually the sum of five different areas counted on six different plates, three in one zone and three in the zone next to it. This summation tends to smooth the inequalities due to the varying conditions of the nights when the plates were taken. The area included in  $45^{\rm m}$  of right ascension in the different zones of 1° in declination is:—

4.67	square	degrees	in zone	65°
4.48	,,	,,	,,	66°
4 <b>'</b> 3 <b>I</b>	,,	,,	,,	67°
4'12	,,	,,	1)	68°
3.94	,,	,,	,,	69°

The total number of stars found in the Bonn *Durchmusterung* for these areas and of the number of stars of the ninth magnitude, or brighter, are also included in the following table.

The table gives in parallel columns the stars shown in duplicate—i.e. on each of the overlapping plates—and the total number of stars shown with the various exposures.

TABLE I.

Number of Stars shown with Various Exposures for Areas of 1° in Decl. and 45<sup>th</sup> in R.A. in the Zones from 65° to 70° Decl.

Limits of R.A.	Zone.	No. in 9 <sup>m</sup> o and brighter.	Total	Exposu Shown in du- plicate.	re 208. E Total No. of	ber shown exposures Shown in du- plicate.	3 <sup>m</sup> and 6 <sup>r</sup> Total No. of		re 40 <sup>m</sup> . Total No. of, Stars.
$\mathbf{h} \mathbf{m}$	-0		0			- 0	_		
1	+65	44	108	53	95	181	264	1071	1390
0 0	66	44 26	75	51	73	237	253	890	1138
1	67	29	73	47	68	265	295	1336	1496
0 45	68	17 17	60	50	78	282	308	1246	1394
1	+ 69	17	48	40	90 -	302	373	1513	1680

K 2

Limits of		No. in			Number shown on Photographs.  Exposure 20 <sup>8</sup> . Exposures 3 <sup>m</sup> and 6 <sup>m</sup> . Exposure 40 <sup>m</sup> .						
R.A.	Zone.	9 <sup>m</sup> o <b>and</b> brighter.	Total No.	Shown in du- plicate.	Total No. of Stars.	Shown in du- plicate.	Total No. of Stars.	Shown in dupli- cate.	Total No. of Stars.		
n m	(+6°5	35	100	69	140	258	347	1073	1229		
0.45	66	20	65	36	81	199	<b>2</b> 61	702	1148		
0 45 to	67	21	66	25	39	140	165	1391	1587		
1 30	68	31	71	47	7 I	239	306	2122	2324		
	+ 69	23	61	55	122	332	413	<b>2</b> 792	2867		
	(+65)	29	70	25	7 I	173	219	985	1090		
1 30	66	22	69	36	61	176	218	837	1092		
to -	67	20	65	39	56	197	241	958	1038		
2 15	68	16	49	43	59	277	317	1391	1475		
	(+69	13	33	36	68	255	314	1799	1923		
	(+65	20	64	21	53	136	176	976	1270		
2 15	<b>6</b> 6	I 2	37	13	19	62	68	720	842		
to -	67	21	45	25	4 <b>t</b>	I I 2	157	<b>7</b> 68	909		
3 0	68	27	54	57	96	198	323	887	1100		
1	+ 69	21	54	68	130	361	420	<b>12</b> 62	1410		
	+ 65	23	46	36	75	147	193	527	633		
3 0	66	21	53	29	49	157	238	77 I	1041		
to -	67	18	49	31	51	188	307	<b>1</b> 10 <b>7</b>	1251		
3 45	68	. 18	78	45	85	250	305	1355	1914		
•	+69	14	32	29	46	187	215	1287	1719		
1	+ 65	17	47	34	55	144	180	975	1222		
3 45	66	14	64	30	33	150	1 <b>6</b> 6	<b>I</b> 149	1307		
to -	67	19	45	29	52	158	249	1204	1242		
4 30	68	18	51	26	58	147	200	1344	1488		
(	+ 69	16	38	21	46	160	228	1127	1410		
1	+ 65	16	47	47	67	230	303	2306	2783		
4 30 to 5 15	66	21	50	28	48	210	271	2530	2945		
to -	67	23	45	22	4 I	181	222	1964	2461		
5 13	68	20	46	3 <b>1</b>	66	278	385	1620	1786		
		29	51	56	83	36 <b>1</b>	425	1608	`2234		
1	r ÷ 65	19	46	48	8 <b>o</b>	270	338	2162	2871		
5 15	66	14	3 <b>7</b>	26	63	201	340	1513	2306		
to	67	11	30	26	46	181	260	1441	1906		
5 15 to 6 0	6 <b>8</b>	13	39	43	72	321	448	1717	<b>2</b> 068		
	+69	15	47	41	65	292	375	1748	2030		

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Limits o		No. in B.D.		Number shown on Photographs. Exposure 20°. Exposure 3 <sup>m</sup> and 6 <sup>m</sup> . Exposure 40 <sup>m</sup> .					
R.A.	Zone.	9 <sup>m</sup> ·o and	Total	Shown in du-	Total No. of	Shown in du-	Total No. of	Exposure Shown in dupli-	Total No. of
h m	0	brighter.	No.	plicate.		plicate.	Stars.	cate.	Stars.
	$\int +65$	18	33	48	63	254	299	1364	2164
6 o	66	16	44	48	77	324	372	1172	1925
to	₹ 67	13	45	33	5 <b>7</b>	250	355	1642	2115
6 45	68	13	31	35	45	233	260	1737	1960
	1 + 69	9	31	33	53	275	332	1655	1742
	$i^{+65}$	8	34	25	43	172	206	1465	1929
6 45	66	21	43	<b>37</b>	60	201	272	1166	1349
to	<b>√</b> 67	21	4 I	<b>32</b>	61	250	411	1247	1523
7 30	68	17.	35	24	38	206	282	1452	1537
	1+69	15	40	25	44	198	232	1235	1435
	1+65	17.	45	36	61	204	257	1155	1395
7 30	66	17	32	30	58	219	258	1153	1467
to	67	14	37	30	52	243	301	1050	1425
8 15	68	12	39	32	57	196	259	976	1253
	1 + 69	17	34	20	37	169	206	1176	1370
	( +65	24	60	48	87	219	27 I	717	799
8 15	66	15	53	40	68	214	263	912	1048
to	67	13	28	25	48	168	233	873	1005
9 0	68	13	26	22	38	167	184	89 <b>1</b>	984
	1 + 69	10	43	38	59	206	271	989	1028
	( +65	16	54	21	36	130	157	773	901
9 o	66	16	38	27	43	113	145	734	936
to -	67	23	44	38	49	145	164	747	951
9 45	68	5	26	23	35	155	169	736	790
	\ +69	16	38	28	47	170	207	693	813
9 45 to -	( <sup>+65</sup>	17	47	37	52	160	192	<b>7</b> 49	868
9 45	66	13	39	26	39	166	180	850 °	986
to -	67	17	40	29	40	150	170	750	921
10 30	68	12	32	19	33	138	170	725	819
		14	31	26	57	144	205	828	970
	+ 65 66 67 68	17	42	45	65	202	248	684	77 I
10 30	66	22	43	48	65	196	235	868	932
10 30 to - 11 15	67	11	26	27	38	135	169	830	888
	68	9	<b>2</b> 8	3 <b>1</b>	37	152	172	802	836
	+ 69	6	22	20	45	173	215	860	928

No. in B.D.			Number shown on Photographs.  Exposure 20°. Exposures 3 <sup>m</sup> and 6 <sup>m</sup> . Exposure 40 <sup>m</sup> .  Shown Total Shown Total Shown Total						
Limits of R.A.	Zone.	9 <sup>m</sup> 'o and brighter.	Total No.	Shown in duplicate.	No. of	in du-	Total No. of Stars.	Shown in dupli- cate.	Total No. of Stars.
h m	( +6°5	13	38	25	41	131	151	757	885
	66	12	30	-3 19	43	153	250	805	889
11 15 to	67	20	34	37	58	209	<b>2</b> 49	738	764
12 0	66 67 68	16	33	39	51	215	249	724	748
	+ 69	19	33 37	47	89	249	346	812	945
	( + 6 <b>5</b>	21	40	28	44	128	173	682	760
			24	17	24	101	136	733	831
12 O	66 67 68	9	35	22	38	137	187	686	797
to 12 45	68	7	20	22	41	163	198	688	739
	+ 69	18	38	40	73	217	291	816	879
	(465	17	38	33	57	156	<b>1</b> 91	801	953
	66		34	30	46	146	170	752	821
12 45	67	11	24	<b>1</b> 9	29	137	165	754	818
to 13 30	66 67 68	16	34	29	-9 48	189	219	685	738
	+ 69	10	24	34	62	244	303	732	766
	( + 65	20	42	36	52	154	173	640	837
	66		32	30	4 I	172	198	69 <b>5</b>	834
13 30 to	66 67 68	20	46	33	4 <b>2</b>	164	210	775	888
14 15	68	17	44	34	53	195	242	723	775
	+69	16	32	39	57	202	279	646	698
	( + 65	25	52	38	59	141	<b>2</b> 08	831	902
	66	15	40	36	66	204	254	808	897
14 15 to	<b>√</b> 67	14	34	31	49	189	236	768	874
15 0	68	8	37	20	50	141	245	641	688
	+ 69	18	4 <b>I</b>	28	75	134	283	672	758
	1+65	12	42	3 <b>1</b>	87	166	255	972	1039
, T.C. O	66	25	39	39	86	212	330	1024	1133
to	₹ 67	19	42	46	54	238	286	949	1142
15 45	68	13	37	29	59	210	251	685	796
to 15 45	+ 69	16	33	38	63	215	273	742	842
			49	49	76	175	245	1201	1322
15 15	66	14	38	43	75	233	290	1107	1205
to	₹ 67	13	29	44	67	259	333	1112	1216
16 30	68	16	29	37	64	<b>2</b> 68	308	999	1035
15 45 to 16 30	+69	16	36	42	6 <b>6</b>	252	295	906	943

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No. in B.D.			Number shown on Photographs. Exposure 20°. Exposures 3 <sup>m</sup> and 6 <sup>m</sup> . Exposure 40 <sup>m</sup> .						
Limits of R.A.	Zone.	9m o and	Total	Shown in du-	Total No. of	Shown in du-	Total No. of	Shown in dupli-	Total No. of
h m		brigh <b>ter.</b>	No.	plicate.		plicate.	Stars.	cate.	Stars.
	(+6°5	14	48	34	69	202	279	1190	1284
16 30	66	19	52	53	81	25 I	317	1177	1287
to .	67	24	52	57	76	240	273	1368	1454
17 15	68	18	43	37	65	259	301	1296	1338
	+ 69	23	51	62	90	247	316	1111	1209
	(+65	16	59	78	107	291	398	1408	152 <b>7</b>
17 15	66	18	62	54	82	301	367	1537	1935
to .	67	23	44	59	72	341	382	1839	1977
18 0	68	24	48	64	93	372	<b>397</b>	1487	1548
	+ 69	23	61	68	111	338	392	1517	1546
	(+65	30	6 <b>1</b>	58	83	281	315	1697	2010
18 o	66	18	58	72	94	316	403	1665	1744
to .	67	18	49	60	85	340	411	1359	1438
18 45	68	18	51	46	87	310	446	1557	1753
	+69	15	37	50	89	346	469	1832	2051
	<sub>1</sub> +65	28	68	71	101	370	471	2170	2389
18 45	66	24	84	85	121	442	545	2307	2441
to .	67	17	67	40	63	343	435	2249	<b>2</b> 420
19 30	68	17	51	57	102	406	479	2439	2534
	+ 69	17	5 <b>I</b>	97	131	538	608	1756	1868
	(+65	24	70	45	68	256	352	1979	2146
19 30	66	27	72	37	69	256	390	1941 `	2022
$ ext{to}$ .	67	26	74	53	74	215	320	1300	1431
20 15	68	15	49	4 I	58	290	326	1206	1296
	+ 69	16	42	43	56	237	253	1063	1162
	1+65	18	82	69	90	325	408	1792	2107
20 15	66	23	<b>7</b> 8	37	79	209	307	1720	1816
to .	67	17	48	35	50	183	245	1003	1044
21 0	68	17	57	47	78	322	378	1351	1499
20 I5 to 21 O	+ 69	15	44	55	88	307	358	1384	1616
	(+65	59	122	103	185	483	634	1910	1993
2I O	66	34	96	46	78	<b>2</b> 56	352	1592	1749
to -	67	25	70	34	67	295	431	1535	1601
21 0 to - 21 45	68	21	74	57	97	391	44 I	1570	1773
, .	l +69	21	62	. 52	82	314	374	1607	1686

Limits of		No. in	B.D.	Exposi	Number shown on Photographs, Exposure 20°, Exposures 3 <sup>m</sup> and 6 <sup>m</sup> . Exposure 40 <sup>m</sup> . Shown Total Shown Total Shown Total						
R.A.	Zone.	9 <sup>m</sup> ·o and b <b>rig</b> h <b>t</b> er.	Total No.	in du-	Total No. of Stars.	Shown in du- plicate.	Total No. of Stars.	Shown in dupli- cate.	Total No. of Stars.		
11 111	+65°	40	126	68	146	388	673	1761	2495		
21 45	66	34	93	94	177	563	888	2 <b>2</b> 49	2424		
to {	67	35	102	89	143	614	914	3015	3158		
22 30	<b>6</b> 8	22	62	78	123	553	654	3504	3754		
(	+69	35	70	96	134	480	569	1763	1908		
·	+65	37	IOI	68	98	354	389	1521	186 <b>1</b>		
22 20	66	30	84	50	72	305	348	1605	168 <b>1</b>		
22 30 to 23 15	67	27	62	36	64	283	349	1284	1353		
23 15	68	22	70	63	95	36 <b>2</b>	442	1312	1477		
(	+ 69	15	47	43	98	345	443	1560	1870		
(	+65	42	119	46	70	228	274	1107	1255		
23 15	66	32	84	47	84	268	420	94 <b>7</b>	1162		
to {	66 67 68	32	86	48	79	286	46 <b>I</b>	1146	1396		
0 0	68	2 I	66	49	71	221	275	1168	1408		
(	+69	19	54	48	79	348	462	<b>2</b> 0 <b>2</b> 9	2591		
Totals		3,094	8,152	6,663	11,018	38,26 <b>2</b>	49,014	199,776	229,426		
Number per square degree.		4 <sup>.</sup> 5	11.8	9.7	16.0	55.6	71.2	<b>2</b> 90·1	333.5		
$\left. egin{array}{c} \operatorname{Ratio} \\ \operatorname{of} \\ \operatorname{Totals}. \end{array} \right)$		I	<b>2</b> .6	2.1	3.6	12•4	15.8	<b>6</b> 4·6	74.3		

By taking the sums for the five zones the number of stars is obtained for each area of  $5^{\circ}$  in Decl., and  $45^{\mathrm{m}}$  in R.A. between Decl.  $+65^{\circ}$  and  $+70^{\circ}$ . Each trapezium into which this belt of the sky is thus divided contains 21.52 square degrees.

Table II.

Number of Stars shown with various Exposures for Areas of 5° in Declination and 45<sup>m</sup> in Right Ascension (21.52 square degrees) between 65° and 70° N. Decl.

			Nun	be <b>r sho</b> wn	on Photo	graphs.	
Limits of R.A.	Number in B.D.  9 <sup>m</sup> o Total and No. brighter.	Trnocur	e 20 <sup>8</sup> . Total No. of	Exposures 3	m and 6m. Total No. of	. Exposure Shown in	Total No. of
h m h m	brighter.			Duplicate.	Stars.	Duplicate.	Stars.
0 0-0 45	133 364	241	404	1267	1493	6056	7098
0 45- 1 30	130 363	232	453	1168	1492	8080	9155
I 30- 2 I5	100 286	179	315	1078	1309	5970	6618
2 15- 3 0	101 254	184	339	869	1144	4613	5531

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			Number	in R D		Nur	amber shown on Photographs.				
	Limits of R.A.		9 <b>m</b> •o	Total	Expos	ure 208.	Exposure			sure 40m.	
			and brighter	No	Shown in	Total No. of		Total No. of	Shown in	Total No.of	
h			-		Duplicat		Duplicat	e. Stars.	Duplicate	e. Stars.	
3	_		94	258	170	306	929	1258	5047	6558	
3	45- 4	30	84	2,45	140	244	759	1023	5799	6669	
4	30- 5	15	109	239	184	305	1260	1606	10,028	12,209	
5	15- 6	0	<b>72</b> .	199	184	326	1265	1761	8581	11,181	
6	o- 6	45	<b>6</b> 9	184	197	295	1336	1618	7570	9906	
6	45- 7	30	82	193	143	246	1027	1403	6565	7773	
7	30-8	15	77	187	148	265	1031	1281	5510	6910	
β	15- 9	0	75	210	173	300	974	1222	4382	4864	
9	0- 9	45	76	200	137	210	713	842	3683	4391	
9	45–10	30	73	189	137	221	758	917	3902	4564	
10	30-11	15	65	161	171	250	858	1039	4044	4355	
11	15-12	0	80	172	167	282	957	1245	3836	4231	
12	0-12	45	66	157	129	220	746	985	3605	4006	
12	45-13	30	65	154	145	242	872	1048	3724	4096	
13	30-14	15	88	196	172	245	887	1102	3479	4032	
14	15-15	Ò	80	204	153	299	809	1226	3720	4119	
15	0-15	45	85 .	193	183	349	1041	1395	4372	49 <b>52</b>	
15	45-16	30	85	181	215	348	<b>1</b> 187	1471	5325	5721	
16	30-17	15	98	246	243	381	1199	1486	6142	6572	
17	15–18	Ο,	104	274	323	465	1643	1936	7788	8533	
18	0-18	45	99	256	286	438	1593	2044	8110	8996	
18	45-19	30	103	321	350	518	2099	2538	10,921	11,652	
19	30-20	15	108	307	219	325	1254	1641	7489	8057	
20	15-21	0	90	309		_					
21	0-21	45	160	424	292	509	1739	2232	8214	8802	
2 I	45-22	30	166	453	425	723	<b>2</b> 598	3698	12,292	13,739	
22	30-23	15	131	364	260	427	1649	1971	7282	8242	
23	15- o	О	146	409	238	383	1351	1892	6397	7812	
	Total	•••	3094	8152	6663	11,018	38,26 <b>2</b>	49,014	199,776	<b>2</b> 29,426	

In Table III. the logarithms of these numbers are given, and in the diagram the logarithm of the number of stars per square degree is given, the numbers of the diagram being obtained from Table III. by subtracting logarithm 21.5 or 1.332.

LXIII. 3,

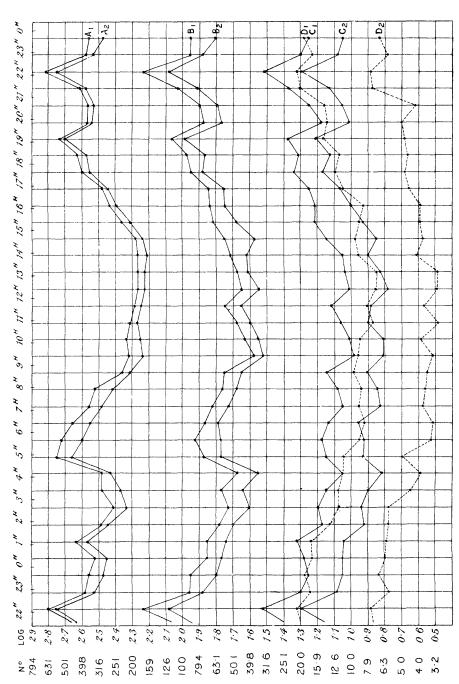
1903MNRAS..63..128.

TABLE III. Logarithm of Number of Stars shown with Various Exposures for Areas of 5° in Decl. and 45<sup>m</sup> in R.A. between the Limits +65° and +70° of Decl.

								•	v		
			Number	in D D	Number shown on Photographs.						
	Limits of R.A.		9m.o	Total	Expos	ure 208.	Exposures	3m and 6	n. Expost	ire 40m.	
	01 It.A.		and brighter.	N.o.	Shown in	Total	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Shown} \\ \textbf{in} \end{array}$	Total	Shown	Total	
h	m h	$\mathbf{m}$	originer.	1	Duplicate.	No.	Duplicate.	No.	in Duplicate	No.	
0	0- 0	45	2.124	2.261	2.382	2.606	3.103	3.174	3·78 <b>2</b>	3·851	
0	45- I	30	2.114	2.260	<b>2</b> ·366	2.656	3.062	3.174	3.907	3 962	
I	30- 2	15	2.000	2.456	2.223	2.498	3.033	3.112	3.776	3.821	
2	15- 3	0	2.004	2.402	2.265	2.230	2.939	3.028	3.664	3.743	
3	0- 3	45	1.973	2.412	2.530	<b>2</b> ·4 <b>8</b> 6	2.968	3.100	3.403	3.817	
3	45- 4	30	1.924	<b>2</b> ·389	2.146	2.384	2.880	3.010	3.763	3.824	
4	30- 5	15	2.037	2.378	2.262	2.484	3.100	3.206	4.001	4.082	
5	15- 6	0	1.857	<b>2·2</b> 99	<b>2</b> ·26 <b>5</b>	2.213	3.103	3.246	3.934	4.048	
6	o- 6	45	1.839	2.265	2.294	2.470	3.126	3.509	3.879	3.996	
6	45- 7	30	1.914	2.286	2.122	<b>2</b> .391	3.015	3.147	3.817	3.891	
7	30- 8	15	1.882	2.272	2.140	2.423	3.013	3.102	3.41	3.839	
8	15- 9	0	1.875	2.322	<b>2·2</b> 38	2.477	2.989	3.087	3.642	3.687	
9	0- 9	45	1.881	2.301	2.137	2.322	2.853	2.925	3.266	3.643	
9	45-10	30	1.863	2.276	2.137	2.344	2·880	2.962	3.291	3.659	
10	30-11	15	1.813	2.207	2.533	<b>2</b> ·398	2.933	3.012	3.607	3.639	
11	15-12	0	1.903	<b>2</b> ·236	2.553	2.450	2.981	3.092	3.284	3.626	
12	0-12	45	1.819	<b>2</b> ·196	2.111	2.342	2.873	<b>2</b> ·993	3.557	3.603	
12	45-13	30	1.813	2.188	<b>2.191</b>	2.384	2.940	3.050	3.241	3.613	
13	30-14	15	1.942	2.292	2.232	<b>2</b> ·389	<b>2</b> ·948	3.042	3.241	3.602	
14	15-15	0	1.903	2.310	2.182	<b>2</b> ·476	2.908	3.088	3.240	3.612	
15	0-15	45	1.929	2.586	2.262	2.243	3.012	3.142	3·64 <b>1</b>	3.695	
15	45-16	30	1.929	2.258	2.332	2.542	3.074	3.168	3.726	3.757	
16	30-17	15	1.991	<b>2</b> .391	2.386	2.281	3.079	3.172	3.788	3.818	
17	15-18	o	2.014	2.438	2.209	2.667	3.516	3.582	3.891	3.931	
18	81-o	45	1.996	2.408	2.456	2.641	3.505	3.310	3.909	3.954	
18	45-19	30	2.013	2.206	2.244	2.714	3.322	3.404	4.038	4.066	
19	30-20	15	2.033	2.487	<b>2</b> .340	2.212	3.098	3.212	3.874	3.906	
<b>2</b> 0	15-21	O	1.954	2.490	2.386	2.585	3.129	3.558	3.860	3.907	
21	O-2 I	45	2.204	2.627	<b>2</b> ·465	2.707	3.240	3.349	3.914	3.945	
21	45-22	30	2.330	2.656	<b>2</b> ·628	2.859	3.412	3.568	4.090	4.138	
22	30-23	15	2.112	2.261	2.415	2.630		3.292			
23	15- o	0		2.612	2.377			3.277		3.893	
	Mean	•••	1.970	2.382	2.298	2.218	3.056	3.165	3.769	3.828	

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Diagram giving number of Stars per square degree shown on Plates with various exposures, between 65° and 70° North Declination.



B. Total number of Stars shown with exposures of 3<sup>m</sup> & 6<sup>m</sup>.
C. Total number of Stars shown with an exposure of 20°.
D. Total number shown in Bonn Durchmusterung. A, Total number of Stars shown with an exposure of 40m.

A, Number shown in duplicate, i.e., on both of the overlapping places. B, Number shown in duplicate, i.e., on both of the overlapping places. C, Number shown in duplicate, i.e., on both of the overlapping places. D, Number in B.D. of magnitude 9'0 and brighter.

Examination of the tables and diagram (Plate 7) shows the following results:

(i.) The logarithm of the ratio of the greatest to the least number of stars per square degree is

> 0.54 or 0.55 for the 40m exposure 0.56 or 0.64 for the 3<sup>m</sup> and 6<sup>m</sup> exposures 0.51 or 0.52 for the 20s exposures and 0.47 for the Bonn Durchmusterung.

where the first figure in each case is derived from the number of stars counted in duplicate and the second from the total number of stars. These figures show that the maximum number of stars per square degree rises to 3.5 times the minimum number for the 40<sup>m</sup> exposure, about 4.0 times for the 3<sup>m</sup> and 6<sup>m</sup> exposures, and to about 3.2 times for the 20s exposures.

(ii.) The numbers of the stars for the exposures 40m, 6m and 3<sup>m</sup>, and 20<sup>s</sup> maintain the same ratio for different parts of the sky. The only notable exception is the increase in the numbers of the 6<sup>m</sup> and 3<sup>m</sup> exposures, and more still of the 40<sup>m</sup> exposures from 5<sup>h</sup> to 6<sup>h</sup>. This is not shown by the 20<sup>s</sup> exposures.

(iii.) The variation in the number of stars per square degree given in the Bonn Durchmusterung is on the whole well supported by the short-exposure photographs. There is not in this region any marked falling off in the B.D. where the stars are rich, though there appears to be a slight deficiency at the maximum near 22h. Relatively to the photographs the B.D. is rich in stars from 23<sup>h</sup> to 5<sup>h</sup>, and poor from 12<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>.

(iv.) Generally the number of stars shown with 20s exposure is considerably in excess of the total number given in the Bonn Durchmusterung, while the number shown in duplicate (on both

of the two overlapping plates) is generally less.

(v.) The ratio of the total number of stars shown to the number which are shown in duplicate on both overlapping plates is very constant for each of the three different series of exposures, but apparently differs from one to another. These ratios are:

Exposure.	Log. Ratio.	Ratio.
20 <sup>8</sup>	•220	1.66
$3^m$ and $6^m$	.106	1.58
40 <sup>m</sup>	<b>.</b> 059	1.12

The cause of the smaller ratio for the 3<sup>m</sup> and 6<sup>m</sup> exposures is, as will be shown in the next paragraph, that the figures and diagrams given for the 6<sup>m</sup> and 3<sup>m</sup> exposures in the case of the "total number" of stars nearly correspond to the 3<sup>m</sup> images, but do not for the number "shown in duplicate."

For the 40<sup>m</sup> exposure the smallness of the ratio is probably due to the caution of the observers, who were instructed not to include any doubtful images seen only on one plate unless they were absolutely convinced that these were not photographic defects.

As it seemed of interest to obtain a formula giving the number of stars per square degree in terms of the duration of the exposure, a further analysis has been made of the number of stars shown with 3<sup>m</sup> exposure for Zone 69°. These numbers are given in the following table compared with the corresponding numbers of Table I. The logarithms of their ratios are also given.

Number of Stars in Zone  $69^{\circ}$  shown with an Exposure of  $3^{m}$  compared with the Number previously tabulated of those shown with 3<sup>m</sup> and 6<sup>m</sup> Exposures.

			J	v		3	1	
		Total Number.			Tog	Nun	7	
Lir	nits of R		Expos		Log. Ratio.		osure	Log. Ratio.
h O	m h O- O		3 <sup>m</sup> or 6 <sup>m</sup> .	3 <sup>m</sup> •	.031	3 <sup>m</sup> or 6 <sup>m</sup> . 302	3 <sup>m</sup> .	.181
			373	347	_		199 226	.167
	45- I		413	399	.012	332	186	-
1	30- 2	-	314	304	.014	255 265		.137
2	15- 3	0	420	408	·012	361	277	.119
3	•		215	208	.014	187	152	.090
_	45- 4	-	228	217	.022	160	<b>9</b> 6	.222
	30-5	15	425	391	.036	361	250	.190
5	15- 6	0	375	360	.018	292	220	.153
6	o- 6	45	332	323	.012	275	199	.140
6	45- 7	30	232	227	.009	198	148	.127
7	30- 8	15	<b>20</b> 6	201	.004	169	137	.091
8	15- 9	О	27 I	268	•005	206	163	.103
9	0- 9	45	207	200	.012	170	118	·158
9	45-10	30	205	201	.009	144	96	.176
10	30-11	15	215	212	.006	173	122	.152
11	15-12	О	346	341	.006	249	207	·08o
12	0-12	45	291	283	.013	217	<sup>1</sup> 74	.092
12	45-13	30	303	297	.009	244	190	·108
13	30-14	15	<b>27</b> 9	275	.006	202	138	•165
14	15-15	О	283	282	.002	134	105	.106
15	0-15	45	273	<b>2</b> 68	.008	215	158	.133
15	45-16	30	295	290	·008	252	209	180.
16	30-17	15	316	312	.006	247	209	.073
	15-18	0	392	379	.014	338	<b>2</b> 66	.104
18	o-18	45	469	463	.002	346	281	·09 <b>0</b>
18	45-19	30	608	592	.012	538	419	.109
19	30-20	15	253	248	.009	237	172	.139
20	15-21	0	358	346	015	307	231	.123
21	0-21	45	374	356	.022	314	221	.123
2 I	45- <b>2</b> 2	30	<b>5</b> 69	551	.014	480	392	·o88
22		15	443	438	.002	345	261	121
23	15- 0	0	462	456	.006	348	264	.120
			Mean	•••	'012			·126

The above table shows that the total number of stars which give images with 3<sup>m</sup> exposure on one of the two plates for each area is only very slightly less than the total number given in Tables I., II., III., and in the diagram as corresponding to an exposure of 3<sup>m</sup> or 6<sup>m</sup>, the difference '012 of the logs. corresponding to a ratio of 0.97 to 1. This is due to the method adopted in the measurement of rejecting single images seen only on one plate (see p. 121). There is, however, a very considerable difference in the number of stars shown on both plates with an exposure of 3<sup>m</sup> and the corresponding numbers tabulated above for 3<sup>m</sup> and 6<sup>m</sup>; the difference of '126 in the logarithms corresponding to a ratio of '75 to 1'00.

Assuming that these figures, which are actually found only for Zone 69°, apply to the five zones, we have for the logarithms of the number of stars per square degree with the different exposures—

I.	Shown	on	both	Pl	ates.
----	-------	----	------	----	-------

## II. Total Number shown.

It would seem that these numbers are accurate in the first case, but that in the second case not all the stars shown with  $6^{\rm m}$  exposure are counted, and probably not all of those shown with an exposure of  $40^{\rm m}$ . The difference of the logarithms of the number of stars shown with an exposure of  $3^{\rm m}$  and with an exposure of  $20^{\rm s}$  is 632 both for the number of stars shown in duplicate and for the total number, while the difference for the exposures  $40^{\rm m}$  and  $20^{\rm s}$  is 1.471 for the stars shown in duplicate and 1.310 for the total number. Assuming the formula  $\log \frac{N}{N_{\circ}} = k \log \frac{T}{T_{\circ}}$ , where N is the number of stars per square degree shown with duration of exposure T, the interval  $20^{\rm s}$  to  $3^{\rm m}$  gives k = .66, and the interval  $20^{\rm s}$  to  $40^{\rm m}$  gives k = .70 for stars shown in duplicate and .63 for the total number. Thus we may take  $\log \frac{N}{N_{\circ}} = .67 \log \frac{T}{T_{\circ}}$  or  $\left(\frac{N}{N_{\circ}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{T}{T_{\circ}}\right)^3$  as a good approximate formula for the increase of numbers with exposure between the limits of  $20^{\rm s}$  and  $40^{\rm m}$ .

On the assumption that an equal total amount of light produces an equal photographic effect, an additional magnitude is reached by increasing the exposure 2.5 times. Between the  $3^{\rm m}$  and  $20^{\rm s}$  (ratio of 9 to 1) there corresponds a difference of magnitude  $2^{\rm m} \cdot 36$ . Between the  $40^{\rm m}$  and  $20^{\rm s}$  exposure (ratio 120 to 1) there is a difference of  $5^{\rm m} \cdot 20$ . If r be the ratio of the

number of stars down to magnitude m + 1 to the number down to magnitude m, we obtain

```
r^{2\cdot38} = 4\cdot29 [log = '632] from the 20s and 3m images r^{5\cdot20} = 29\cdot58 [log = 1·471] from the 20s and 40m images Thus from the 20s and 3m images we get r = 1\cdot84 and from the 20s and 40m images we get r = 1\cdot92]
```

These ratios are deduced from the number of stars shown in duplicate.

The variation of the star density with the distance from the Milky Way is distinctly shown, though not in very striking manner by these counts, as the area considered only just reaches the Milky Way at about oh, and is 50° from it at 12h. The minimum number of stars per square degree, especially for the 40<sup>m</sup> exposure, is very noticeable from 9h to 15h. Here the distance from the Milky Way lies between 50° to 43°. There is a gradual rise to about three times this number of stars at 5h and 19h, when the centre of the zone considered approaches closely to the Milky Way, and there is a still more pronounced maximum at 22h, which is strikingly shown with all three exposures. Between 19h and 5h, where the zone approaches and just enters the galaxy, there are, as the diagram shows, some irregularities with two maxima and three minima.

Note on the Reproduction and Publication of the Photographs for the Astrographic Chart taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

(Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.)

In accordance with the recommendation of the International Committee, it is proposed to reproduce and distribute to a limited number of Observatories and Institutions the Greenwich portion of the Astrographic Chart, the original negatives being enlarged to twice the scale.

After careful trial a method of direct photographic reproduction has been adopted, prints being taken by contact on bromide card (15 in. × 12 in.) from an enlarged positive on glass. By this method it is found that practically no stars are lost in reproduction, and that there is little liability to the introduction of false stars in the process beyond those which may exist in the original negative, and these can readily be detected by reference to the overlapping plate. They are for the